

FOR

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.
 To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
 All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after,
 have likewise foretold of these days. *Acts* iii. 24.
 FORETELLER. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicter; foreteller.
 Others are propofed, not that the foretold events should be
 known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them
 may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foretell
 thee. *Boyle on Calvary.*
 To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in
 the mind; to have prefcience of.
 The foul of every man
 Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 I do pray to thee,
 Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
 Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp. King John.*
 Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to
 neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in
 himself another terror than he had forethought, or could ima-
 gine. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
 Her foul forethought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*
 To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.
 With this you blot my name, and clear your own;
 And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
 What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
 Thou wife, forethinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*
 FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]
 1. Prefcience; anticipation.
 He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spite-
 fulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil
 counsel. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Provident care.
 To FORETOKEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to
 prognosticate as a sign.
 The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
 Whilft strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*
 FORETOKEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prog-
 nostick.
 It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune. *Sidney.*
 They milked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor,
 than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of
 foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in of for-
 eign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*
 FORETOOTH. *n. f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior
 part of the mouth; the incisor.
 The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp
 edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*
 FORETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-
 dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
 So may your hats your foretops never prels,
 Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs. *Dryden.*
 FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before;
 formerly told.
 Sure her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree,
 That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
 Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 They that march'd in the forward were all mighty men. *Mac. ix. 11.*
 To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]
 1. To admonish beforehand.
 I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which,
 after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*
 2. To inform previously of any future event.
 Divine interpreter, by favour sent
 Down from the empyrean, to forewarn
 Us timely of what might else have been our loss
 Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 To caution against any thing beforehand.
 Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shak. H. VI.*
 Thy pride,
 And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
 Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
 Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Tho' Phœbus had forewarn'd him of finging wars, yet the
 search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedie. to Ld. Clifford.*
 Young Chæreus, who by love was led
 To win renown and fair Callandra's bed,
 Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
 Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden's Æn.*
 To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.] To delolate; to
 destroy. Out of use.
 Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
 Forewarn'd all, until Gemiffa gent
 Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,
 To think of those her captive parents dear,
 And their forewarn'd kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FOR

- To FOREWARN. *part.* [*fore* and *warn*.] To delolate; to
 destroy. Out of use.
 Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the
 ink was already forewarn'd, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*
 FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfeit*, French; *fforfeid*, Welch.]
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something
 paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
 Thy handers I forgive, and therewithal
 Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Th' execution leave to high disposal,
 And let another hand, not thine, exact
 Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*
 Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
 Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is for-
 feited by his offence. Now obsolete.
 Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
 And you but waste your words. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no
 greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced
 him. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach
 of condition; to lose by some offence.
 If then a man, on light conditions, gain
 A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
 If wilfully he forfeit it again,
 Who doth deman his heir, or blame the giver? *Devon.*
 Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to
 happiness. *Ezra.*
 A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he
 may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer
 it. *Locke.*
 FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal
 seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right
 or possession, by breach of conditions.
 All the souls that are, were forfeit once;
 And he that might the vantage best have took,
 Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
 And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,
 Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Lear.*
 This now fenceless world,
 Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*
 Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
 And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*
 Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down
 His forfeit honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
 How the murder paid his forfeit breath;
 What lands so distant from that scene of death,
 But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
 FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions,
 by the breach of which any thing may be lost.
 FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture*, French, from *forfeit*.]
 1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of
 something possessed.
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
 The court is as well a Chancery to save and debat for-
 feitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there
 would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial
 forfeitures should go for good titles. *Eaton's War with Spain.*
 Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former
 kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their
 successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal
 laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
 He fairly abdicates his throne,
 He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*
 To FORFEIT. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hammer.*
 FORGAVE. The preterite of *forgive*.
 FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge*, French.]
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common lan-
 guage we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but
 in books the distinction is not kept.
 Now behold
 In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
 How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*
 In other part flood one, who at the *forge*
 Labouring, two maffy cloads of iron and brass
 Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
 Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.
 From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that
 to serve God with any set form of common prayer is super-
 stitious. *Hosker, b. v. f. 26.*
 To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
 1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.
 The queen of martials, *And*

FOR

- And Mars himself conducted them; both which being
forg'd of gold,
 Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*
 Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
 In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
 But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
 And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
 Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
 Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Juv.*
 2. To make by any means.
 He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
 'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
 Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 His heart's his mouth:
 What his breast *forger*, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*
 Those few names that the schools *forger'd*, and put into the
 mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into
 common use, or obtain the licence of publick approba-
 tion. *Locke.*
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.
 Were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
 My more having would be as sauce
 To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
 Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]
 1. One who makes or forms.
 2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.
 As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no
 thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there
 would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
 No *forger* of lyes willingly and wittingly furnishes out the
 means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*
 FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.
 Has your king married the lady Gray?
 And now, to foist your *forgery* and his,
 Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the ene-
 mies of Jesus Christ, to have disprov'd these facts, had they
 been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted
 them of *forgery*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
 A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may
 prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of
 ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same
 thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so
 many *forgeries*. *Swift.*
 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.
 He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,
 And weaponless himself,
 Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
 Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
 Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
 Adamantine proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 179.*
 To FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forget*.
 [*forghyan*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.
 That is not *forgot*
 Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
 I never in my life did look on him. *Shaksp. Richard II.*
 When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
 Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
 And I am all *forgotten*. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
 Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful
 of him in thy riches. *Ecclus. xxxvii. 6.*
 No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot*
 our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*
 2. Not to attend; to neglect.
 Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *for-
 get*; yet will not *forget* thee. *Isa. xlix. 5.*
 The mass of men *forget* things.
 3. Causing oblivion; obliivious.
 But when a thousand rolling years are past,
 So long their punishments and penance last,
 Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,
 In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
 Of their past labours, and their irkome years. *Dryd. Æn.*
 Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.
 Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2.*
 The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
 In our long absence. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Have you not love enough to bear with me,
 When that raill humour, which my mother gave me,
 Makes me *forgetful*? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

FOR

- I, in fact, a real interest have,
 Which to my own advantage I would save;
 And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
 To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*
 FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.
 O gentle sleep!
 Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
 That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
 And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away
 The wild desires of men and toils of day;
 And brings, descending through the silent air,
 A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.
 The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetful-
 ness* of her duty. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 13.*
 FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]
 1. One that forgets.
 2. A careless person.
 To FORGIVE. *v. a.* [*forghyan*, Saxon.]
 1. To pardon a person; not to punish.
 Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp. Aschep.*
 I do beseech your grace for charity;
 If ever any malice in your heart
 Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
 —Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
 As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Slowly provok'd, the easily *forgives*. *Prior.*
 2. To pardon a crime.
 The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their ini-
 quity. *Is. xxxiii. 24.*
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.
 The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed
 him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27.*
 FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [*forghennysse*, Saxon.]
 1. The act of forgiving.
 To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Dan.*
 2. Pardon of an offender.
 Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that
 have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manasse.*
 Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
 Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
 Nor thine on me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
 3. Pardon of an offence.
 God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one
 who repents. *Saith's Sermons.*
 4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.
 Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness,
forgiveness, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of
 the heathens could invent. *Spratt's Sermons.*
 Mercy above did hourly plead
 For her resemblance here below;
 And mild *forgiveness* intercede
 To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*
 5. Remission of a fine or penalty.
 FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.
 FORGOTT. *part. pass. of forget*. Not remembered.
 This long shall not be *forgotten*. *Deutr. xxxi. 21.*
 Great Strafford I worthy of that name, though all
 Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
 The lost ideas of the cheerful note,
 Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*
 To FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from
for and *haul*.] To harrafs; tear; torment.
 All this long tale
 Nought caeth the care that doth me *forhail*. *Spenser's Past.*
 FORK. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welch; *fourche*, French.]
 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points of
 prongs, used on many occasions.
 At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
 And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy takes. *Tuss. Husb.*
 The vicar first, and after him the crew,
 With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
 Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*
 I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*
 2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.
 —The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
 —Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
 The region of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 3. A point or a fork.
 Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that re-
 presented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could
 have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning,
 and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as
 corn does out of the ground. *The*